



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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EDITORIAL.

From Mrs. Nichols' Poem.

SONG OF THE DEJECTED.

I have thought of pleasant places,
Where the pleasant sunlight falls,
Like the glow on youthful faces,
When in happy childhood's halls:
And I've heard the joyous ringing
Of sweet sounds, at summer tide,
Where the little stream goes singing
By the rocky mountain's side;
And marked the lights and shadows,
As they sweep o'er hill and glade,
Leaving green and quiet meadows
In the cool and dreamy shade;
Till my heart was filled with sadness,
And mine eyes had drooped with tears,
For the loved, who shared this gladness,
In life's dead and buried years.

Oh! how many steps, and measured
Are now treading sad and slow
O'er the graves of those we treasured,
In their lives' serene glow;
How the careless grass is springing,
In its wildness, o'er their tombs,
Where the soft south wind is swinging
Its sweet odor of perfume;
Oh! I've heard their spirits sighing
On the lonely autumn gale,
And the wind's low tones replying
In a mournful, wail-like wail.
Then my spirit is awake
Of its calm and peaceful home,
And to the churchyard dreary,
I, in heavy sadness, roam;
O'er the cold, white marble bend'g,
There I watch, in utter gloom,
Till the moon and starlight bending,
Flung pale shadows o'er each tomb!

Oh! the tempest-tossed and lonely,
On the dark and fearful deep,
Have known such anguish only
As mine eyes refuse to weep!
But their hearts were made to sicken
At the livid lightning's breath,
As they yielded, terror-stricken,
To the crushing hand of Death!
None may deem within my bosom,
With its careless, boasting air,
That I wear the bud and blossom
Of the canker-rose, despair!
With all true afflictions withered,
And a sad, consuming grief,
How I would that I were gathered
Where the weary find relief!

From Tull's Magazine.

LOVE STRONG IN DEATH.

[This poem is founded on a fact, witnessed by a friend of the author. A boy, when at the point of death, requested of his mother that she would give him something to keep for her sake.]

The brother of two sisters
Drew painfully his breath:
A strange fear had come o'er him,
For love was strong in death.
The foe of fatal fever
Burn'd darkly on his cheek;
And often to his mother
He spoke, or tried to speak.

He said, "The quiet moonlight,
Beneath the shadow'd hill,
Saw'd dreaming of good angels,
While all the woods were still:
I felt, as if from slumber
I never could awake:
Oh, mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!"

"A cold, dead weight is on me,
A heavy weight, like lead:
My hands and feet seem sinking
Quite through my little bed:
I am so tired, so weary—
With weariness I ache:
Oh, mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!"

"Why can't I see the poplars?
Why can't I see the hill,
Where, dreaming of good angels,
The moonbeams lay so still?
Why can't I see you, mother?
I surely am awake:
Oh, haste! and give me something
To cherish for your sake!"

The little bonnet heaves not;
The fire hath left his cheek;
The fine chord—is it broken?
The strong chord—could it break?
Ah, yes! the loving spirit
Hath wing'd its flight away!
A mother and two sisters
Look down on lifeless clay.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A PROMISE.

When I am a spirit, with wings as free
As the pious borne by the viewless air,

In the twilight time I will come to thee,
And count it a blessing to linger there.

And if thou shouldst feel, at that silent hour,
A whispered breath on thy spirit's shrine,
Oh, yield thy thoughts to its mystic power,
And know that my soul communes with thine!

And I would that the boon were granted now,
That magic beauty to linger nigh,
To fix the locks from that stainless brow,
Or quaff the light of that glowing eye.

For I know that within is a fountain deep,
The gleam of whose waves had birth on high,
Where mirrored in quiet and beauty, sleep
The starry things of the holy sky.

Yet I would not come in my robes of clay:
As a being of earth, to these unknown,
I will wait till my spirit hath worn away
The grosser garb that is round it thrown;

And then, when the hum of the world hath died,
On a summer's eve, from thy wearied ear,
With a song of the skies I will seek thy side,
And count it a blessing to linger there.

And the hour is near, for my eager heart
Is beating a way through its temple's frail
Where it soon shall bid my soul depart
From the fetters it wore in this lowly vale.

And the voiceless strains that within me sleep,
That would not breathe in this tainted air,
The harp that no human hands have swept,
Shall wake in a burst of music there.

And thus I will come with pinions free,
When the world's hum dies on thy wearied ear,
In the twilight time, to seek from thee
The union of feeling denied me here.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE SILK CULTURE IN AMERICA.

New York, July 16, 1844.

Hon. James Tallmadge, President of the
American Institute:
DEAR SIR: It gives me the greatest
satisfaction to perceive from this after-
noon's paper, that the American Institute
is seriously engaged in efforts for the pro-
motion of the culture and manufacture of
silk in this country.

Your distinguished Society cannot be
employed in a more truly National ob-
ject, or in one which will confer on its
members a greater share of renown; for
I am persuaded that it is not an extrava-
gant opinion to estimate the saving which
the culture and manufacture of silk will
produce in the country, (when the sup-
ply shall equal the demand,) at not less
than twenty millions of dollars per an-
num.

I have always looked at this subject as
one of the most interesting in relation to
the profitable application of our industry
and skill which could be proposed for the
advantage of the community. I there-
fore offer your Society one hundred dol-
lars a year for ten years, to be distribu-
ted in premiums, or to be awarded in one
premium yearly, for the best piece of
silk stuff, twenty-seven inches wide and
sixty yards in length, manufactured in
the United States from native silk, pro-
duced from worms of our own breeding.

It may be alleged with absolute cer-
tainty that our soil and climate are suit-
able for the production of the best kinds of
silk, and that our own country furnishes a
market adequate to the consumption of
the fabrics, which may be supplied for
many years to come; and at reasonable
prices, furnish all the inducements which
can be required to impel our wonderfully
active and industrious people to under-
take the culture and manufacture of this
important article of trade.

But the facilities of exhibition and the
premiums for skill, which your Society
proposes to furnish, are necessary to en-
able exhibitors to compare their fabrics
with, and to stimulate them to the man-
ufacture of the best description of goods.

The opinions which were entertained
by several gentlemen in this State, pos-
sessing great experience and ability, may
be found in a report which I had the
honor to make to the House of Assembly
on the first of March, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-two, being Document
number one hundred and seventy-six. It
is therein stated that—"It has been as-
certained by actual experiment, both in
France and England, that American silk,
if not superior, is at least equal to the silk
of any other country. The cocoon-yield
more than those of France or Italy; and
their produce is of as fine a texture
and equal in nerve to the silk of any
other country, and when well reeled
loses less than the Italian, in wastage."

These facts were obtained from Hon.
Ambrose Spencer, who had investigated
the subject and stated his convictions to
me with that clearness and force which
distinguish his mind.

It is also asserted in the same document
that—"The Treasury reports of the Na-
tional Government present the astonish-
ing fact that in some years the importa-
tion and consumption of silk fabrics in
the United States have been of greater
value than the whole amount of Bread
stuffs exported. So that the industry
and labor of the farmers of the United
States have been appropriated to the pur-
chase and introduction of a luxury with
which the country could with the great

est facility supply itself, and in a few
years produce a staple which would not
fail to become a source of wealth."

This was the opinion of Le Ray De
Chaumont, who at the period referred to
was an Agriculturist of high repute in
Jefferson County, and was perfectly con-
versant with the culture of silk in this
country.

At the same time that the facts con-
tained in those two paragraphs encourage
the culture of silk, from the consideration
of certainty of the crop or product, they
also furnish an assurance of a suitable
remuneration to all those families or cul-
turalists, who are able to supply the de-
mand at prices not higher than the foreign
article is sold for in this market. But it
should be inculcated on all who under-
take this business, that permanent success
is only to be achieved by economy and
industry, and not by the temporary stimu-
lus of speculative movements—the utility
of which have been ascertained by dear-
bought experience.

The extraordinary success with which
this country has pursued the manufacture
of Cotton and Woolen Goods, leaves no
room to doubt that an equal degree of at-
tention applied to the manufacture of
Silks, will be attended with similar re-
sults in the perfection of the fabric, and
in its reputation as an article adapted as
well to our foreign trade as for home
consumption.

As to the manufacture of Cotton and
Woolen Goods, I am inclined to believe
that there is some foundation for the
opinion that this branch of industry may
be established on this island to advan-
tage! It is a local subject, and, per-
haps, does not properly come under the
rules or general policy by which your
Society is governed in their selection of
objects of encouragement. But this city
is not an insignificant place. Its interests
may even be supposed to embrace a con-
siderable portion of the national interests,
and when you come to consider, as con-
nected with the future history of New
York, the extent and importance of my
suggestions, your Society may feel in-
clined to look at this question, which I
shall now present for their investigation,
and to aid in its development.

During the last forty years there has
been a great destitution of employment
for the laboring classes of the city during
the winter months. In conversing on
this subject, it has frequently occurred
to me that the creation of a new occupa-
tion, which would afford a means of sup-
port not subject to the intermission of
business seasons of the year, was an ob-
ject so desirable as to be worthy of the
attention of public institutions as well as
of public-spirited individuals.

In canvassing the merits of different
projects, having this end in view, none
has appeared to me more suitable than
the formation of Manufacturing Estab-
lishments.

Since the introduction of the Croton
River on the island, the probability that
Manufactures of Cotton and Woolen
Goods may be conducted on terms so
cheap as to insure a profit to Capitalists,
has been very much increased. The
abundant supply of water which we pos-
sess will, if properly husbanded, be appli-
cable to a vast extension of Manufactur-
ing purposes, as well in Cotton and
Woolen Goods as in the Metals and other
articles of merchandise. The reduced
price of Coal, and the facility of its de-
livery on either shore of the Island, are
circumstances which favor the opinion
that the time has arrived when almost
every description of Manufactures may
be prosecuted to advantage in this City.

It is also supposed that buildings can
be erected on this island at as little cost
as in any part of the Eastern States—
that Machinery, at the present prices of
fuel, can be run by force of steam power,
at not much greater expense than that
of water power, if the interest on the
capital invested in the purchase of the
latter be computed—that labor of the de-
scription employed in Manufacturing Es-
tablishments will always be abundant in
this City, and at a sufficiently low rate
of wages;—that this Labor is for the most
part without steady employment, and in
this City never can find sufficient occu-
pation unless it be in Factories;—that
small supplies of the raw material can
always be procured in this market, thus
saving the interest on the cost of keeping
a large stock on hand; or, if it be desir-
able to purchase a cargo of Cotton in a
Southern port, it may be landed near the
Factory without incurring the expense
of trans-shipment, warehousing or inter-
nal transportation;—that one extensive
and affluent market, and the cheap and
rapid communication therewith, which
Factories operating on this island must
enjoy, would confer on them advantages
in making sales of their Goods superior
to any in other parts of the Country, and
probably sufficient to counterbalance the
assumed cheapness of water-power over
steam power;—and finally, that the use
of fresh water in regenerating steam and
cleaning boilers is preferable to the use
of salt water.

There are probably some well informed

and clear-headed Merchants and Mechan-
ics in your Society who possess the in-
formation and ability, which may be re-
quired to elucidate the questions on which
the practicability of the project must de-
pend.

I have given you a short narrative of
the opinions which have occurred to me
in regard to it, not so much because I
deem them to be indispensable as for the
purpose of exciting inquiry and remark.

If a thorough investigation of the propo-
sition should result in a general conviction
that the business offers a profitable
mode of investing capital on this island,
and a useful mode of employing many id-
lers, an important benefit will be ac-
quired for the city.

The very low rate which the Croton
Water Board charges for the use of wa-
ter in Steam Engines and Factories, will
operate as an encouragement to manu-
facturing pursuits of every description in
which water is an essential agent.

A large proportion of the scientific and
the laboring classes of London and Paris,
derive their subsistence from the wages
of manufacturing pursuits. I do not
know that a list of the goods, wares and
merchandise, made in those celebrated
cities, can be procured, but their value
has been sometimes reported in the news-
papers in figures calculated to strike the
attention with the greatest surprise at
their vast amount, and at their vital im-
portance as contributing to the subsis-
tence and comfort of an immense popu-
lation. Our own Metropolis is as well
situated as either London or Paris for the
manufacture of the articles in which they
excel—that is—in Silk, Leather, Iron,
Wool and many smaller commodities
constituting an immense aggregate of
wealth—and exhibiting the most finished
specimens of artistic skill and ingenuity.
To these necessary, useful and ornamen-
tal products of mechanical science, in
which our city has been increasing every
year, except during periods of political
convulsion and financial prostration, may
we not be able in time to add the impor-
tant and extensive and lucrative business
of manufacturing Cotton and Woolen
Goods. The question is at least worthy
of examination by competent hands. I
wish you all health, and your Society un-
bounded success.

(Signed) M. VAN SCHAICK.

CAPITAL TRIAL AT THE 'OLD BAILEY.'

Prof. E. WIGHT, in one of his Let-
ters from England, published in the Bos-
ton Chronicle, thus describes his visit to
the 'Old Bailey,' and a scene which he
there witnessed:

Determined to see an English criminal
court, I selected a day when it seemed
about as difficult to get into the Old Bai-
ly as it would be for a prisoner to get
out of Newgate. It was the last day of
the trial of Dr. Belamy for the murder
of his wife. The vestibules, stairways
and corridors of the court room were all
well crammed, so that it was not the
easiest matter to reach the doors; and
when I had reached a door, I found it im-
possible to get in without the application
of two small silver keys, viz. a shilling
and a sixpence. The doorkeeper strong-
ly recommended me to wet the keys in a
"drop of beer," but, as a temperance man,
I determined they should work dry,
or not at all. Somewhere about the build-
ing I afterwards saw it inscribed on a
blackboard that the doorkeepers were not
to take fees; but it must be something
more than a blackboard to convince an
English doorkeeper that he is not to mag-
nify his office as other higher function-
aries do. Besides, it would be debasing
theatricals to much to permit such a farce
as this turned out to be, to be seen for
nothing.

The room is a very plain one, and not
quite so large as the Supreme Court room
in Boston. Over the centre of the bench
is a small plain sounding board or canopy,
surmounted by the lion and that other
beast going to fight for the crown of these
realms, on which crown stands another
little lion, looking as if he would bite.
Underneath the sounding board close to
the wall, is hung, not the sword of Damoc-
les, but a straight sword, properly laid
in its scabbard, with the point upwards.
The inquiry occurred to me, if a halter
with a slip knot, would not have been
more expressive. When will the Chris-
tian world have done with the code of
Draco! I confess I do not dare to take
the sword out of the hands of the magis-
trate when he stands to protect the law,
abiding from the assaults of the law-
less; but that the sword or the halter
should be used in cold blood upon the
poor captive culprit, no less outrages my
reason than it revolts my feelings. It is
gratuitous cruelty. To men in a state of
mind to commit murder, death has no
terrors. If proof of the folly of capital
punishment were wanted, this very case
of Dr. Belamy would furnish sufficient.
Here were great and profound judges, and
grave and acute lawyers sitting in their
robes and wigs, and sheriffs in purple and
fur, and the twelve pure disinterested
men—the body-guard of British justice—

in the jury box, and a solemn assembly
of on lookers, that justice without fear or
favor may be done. And what happened?
A man is brought to the bar in regard to
whom there is no reasonable doubt that
he poisoned a young and lovely wife,
while professing the greatest affection for
her, developing a malignity and callous-
ness of soul, seldom if ever equalled in
the annals of Newgate, and yet a doubt
is conjured up, and he is acquitted.

Why, if his own story was true, he is
quite unfit to be abroad in society, on ac-
count of his utter recklessness, and yet
he is turned loose again. I cannot con-
ceive it possible that such a criminal
could have escaped punishment, if the
penalty had been imprisonment for life
instead of death. Surely, the cause of
justice is injured by having such a wretch
escape because it is just possible for a
weak minded juror to conjure up the
shadow of a doubt in his favor. The de-
fence was said to be very able and elo-
quent. Unfortunately, I did not hear it,
but only the summing up of the prosecu-
tion by a Mr. Bodkin, and a very dull
bodkin he was—just such a prosecutor as
a murderer might like. The charge of
the Judge was very lucid, but delivered
inaudibly.

THE HALO.

The rings round the sun on Monday,
(September 9th,) for two hours before
and after mid-day, appear to have been
generally observed by our citizens with
much interest, and to have awakened an
intelligent curiosity to learn more re-
specting appearances of this kind and
their causes.

The present halo was remarkable for
its duration, and afforded favorable op-
portunities for observation. About mid-
day, it consisted chiefly of two complete
rings, one about 45 degrees in breadth
encircling the sun as its centre, and the
other about 72 degrees broad, having its
centre in the zenith, while its circumfer-
ence passed through the sun. The smaller
circle was accompanied by an eclipse of
the same major axis and of smaller ec-
centricity. Directly opposite to the sun
36 degrees north of the zenith, the cir-
cumference of the larger circle was in-
tersected by two other circles of nearly
or quite the same diameter, forming at
the point of intersection a bright spot,
such as would naturally result from the
combined light of the three luminous
rings. The ring that encircled the sun
exhibited the colors of the rainbow, fre-
quently with much vividness and beauty.
The other rings were white, and fainter
as they were more distant from the sun.
Small portions of circles, however, with
prismatic hues, appeared at different
times both in the east and west.

On recurring to the works that give an
account of solar halos of past times, it
will be seen that the majority of them
correspond, in their general features to
this, having in a circle and eclipses around
the sun, a larger circle with its circum-
ference passing through the sun's centre,
and two other circles intersecting this at
a point directly opposite the sun. Thus
in the 7th and 10th volumes of the Amer-
ican Journal of Science, two halos are
figured bearing all these characteristics.
The circles, however, are sometimes still
farther multiplied, and of dimensions va-
rying from the present.

Such uniformity of structure must de-
pend on some law, which regulates the
formation of halos; but the nature of this
law is not fully developed, although its
investigation has occupied the most emi-
nent opticians, as Descartes, Newton,
Huyghens, Moriotte, Young, and Brew-
ster. The cloud which forms the basis
of the phenomenon, is always the same,
both in the solar and the lunar halos, con-
sisting of a thin, gauzy-like, milky vapor,
called by meteorologists, *cirro-stratus*.
It is known to be very high, falling with-
in the region of perpetual congelation, the
lower limits of which in our latitude are
about two miles above the earth. The
moisture deposited by these clouds would
be in the form of snow or particles of ice,
and it is from the peculiar reflections
caused by the bright surfaces of such
crystals, that these phenomena are be-
lieved to be produced.

Not much difficulty has been experi-
enced in accounting for the production of
the ring that encircles the sun, since its
cause is somewhat similar to that which
produces the rainbow; but to explain the
origin of the ring which has its circum-
ference in the sun's centre, has been
found much more difficult. The reflec-
tion of the sun's light from crystals of a
cylindrical and prismatic form, has been
applied to furnish a clue to the explana-
tion, although it has not always clearly
appeared how this would produce the ap-
pearance in question.—The following ex-
periments would perhaps throw some
light on this subject.

Admit a beam of the sun's light into a
dark room through a small hole in the
window shutter, letting the image of the
sun fall on the floor, or on the opposite
wall. Into this beam introduce a glass
tube. Immediately a ring will appear,
whose circumference passes through the

centre of the solar image. By giving
different inclinations to the tube, in re-
spect to the beam, the diameter of the
circle will be greater or less. In a simi-
lar manner, the rays of the sun falling
upon cylindrical or prismatic crystals of
ice, perpendicular to the horizon, (their
natural position,) and of course inclined
to the solar beam in a given angle, may
produce the circle that passes through the
sun's centre. We will not at this time
attempt an explanation of the peculiar re-
flections that form the subordinate ring.
—[New Haven Palladium.]

Power of Fascination of Serpents.—A
correspondent of the Courier and Equiv-
er, in commenting upon the death of Dr.
Stadlin at Saragossa, by the bite of a ratt-
lesnake, as previously related in our
columns, remarks as follows, relative to
the fascination so generally imputed to the
rattle-snake.

The serpent's power to charm is regar-
ded with scepticism by a great many, but
there are very many authentic instances
on record. In William's History of Ver-
mont, a high authority, you will find some
very interesting facts and comments on
this subject; but a case has come within
my own knowledge which is worthy of
publication, and may throw some light
upon it.

It has generally been believed to be the
fascination of a serpent's eye. This may
have some effect, for, probably there is
no living eye which has such piercing
brilliance and fascinating beauty; but I
have seen little birds under the spell of
fascination about the snake and drawing
gradually, like the infatuated votary of
vice, to its deadly tempter. It cannot be
this altogether. The snake at such times
keeps its head vibrating, its forked tongue
daring, and its tail trembling; while the
whole body moves like that of a creeping
catapillar. The case alluded to above
was related to me by Nehemiah Gallup,
a revolutionary veteran, who died about
a year since, in Groton County. He
said that, in the revolutionary war, when
attached to Fort Griswold, in that town,
opposite to New London, he, in company
with a number of other soldiers, went out
on a hunting excursion, and finding a
rattle-snake, some of which are occasion-
ally killed (now I believe last season near
the Corners) in that town, they fixed
their bayonets, and forming a circle as-
sumed themselves by teasing him till they
all began to grow giddy and sick, when
they killed him.

They went on their way thinking no
more about it, but gradually grew worse,
and on reaching their quarters were so
seriously indisposed as to require medical
advice; being troubled with excessive
nausea at the stomach, and vomiting.
Their physician made particular enquiry
in reference to their food, &c., for some
time previous, when one of them acci-
dentally told of their adventure with the
snake. He at once replied that he was
no longer at a loss to account for their
sickness, and enquired if they perceived
any peculiar color at the time. They
evilly recollected that they did. He re-
plied, "I have seen on the lines in the
State of New York many instances of
this kind. The snake was charming you
with a stupefying effluvia which they
emit at pleasure, and had you not dis-
patched him as you did, probably he
would have dispatched some of you."
He gave them emetics and they recover-
ed. "Many years afterwards," said Mr.
Gallup, "I went into a room where two
rattle-snakes were exhibited, and imme-
diately on entering the room I perceived
the same odor, though not so strong, and
was so sick that I had to leave the room."
I have never seen this idea advanced
by any one else. It seems more reason-
able than the other, and is worthy of con-
sideration.

Hartford Insane Retreat.—The re-
port for 1844 exhibits a flourishing
condition of the Institution. The
number of patients during the past
year was 163. Eighty-six of these
have been discharged, of whom 44 are
restored to sanity. The general
health of the patients has been good.

The New State Prison.—The exami-
nations of the mining districts in this
region, with regard to the location of a new
State Prison, where convicts are to be
employed in mining and the manufacture
of iron, were closed on Saturday last.
We learn that the point of location would
have been determined while the commis-
sioners were here but for the want of in-
formation on a few minor points, which
will soon be furnished and the question
settled in a few days.

Hearing the most favorable reports of
the success of the experiment for using
the heat which escapes from the Catalan
Forge, while the manufacture of iron is
progressing, so as to generate steam with
which to propel the hammers and other
requisite machinery, we determined to
examine the matter for ourselves. On
Wednesday last we made an excursion to
Catalystville, where we found Mr. Cook,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1844.

TRADES MEETING.

A general meeting of all Trades will be held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 12th inst., at early candle light. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

New York, Nov. 5, 1844.

NOTICE TO EDITORS.

THOMAS C. SHARP the editor of the *Warsaw Signal*, from whom most of our editorial brethren have obtained their information relative to the late disturbances in Hancock County—was indicted for murder by the grand jury before the circuit court of this county; by a jury composed exclusively of men who were not mormons.

We give this publicity not for the purpose of persecution which we despise, but to correct the public mind, that they may know from what source proceeded their information.

We hope that all editors who have published from his paper will have the honesty to give this an insertion.

Sir: Right Rev. —has resuscitated the "Latter-day Saints Messenger and Advocate," at Pittsburgh, Pa. We understand that through this medium the accessories to the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, with John C. Bennett as the *reus in causa*, will form a union of all the excommunicated members from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He that cannot endure a kingdom of glory, can go into one of darkness; for there is no space without a kingdom, and no kingdom without a space.

THE TIMES.

A newspaper, to keep pace with the times must be filled up with very curious matter. Politics of course, must take the first column. First rank, first reading, and chief seat in the parlour, church and legislative hall. But while this motley group of statesmen, officers, voters, and aspirants, are filling the whole country with music, long speeches, liberty poles and all sorts of shows, defamations, anecdotes, folly, flame and slander, patrolling the highways in such elegant meanness, that a wise man cannot tell whether it were better to pity or curse the customs of the Americans of the present day:—

"This bids to serve, and that to fear mankind."

In the midst of all this "fire and fustian" for "little bribe authority," the same paper commencing with news from all nations; riots, earthquakes, thieves, missionary boards, failures in trade, great bargains, estates on sale, marriages, deaths and murder. This all seems according to Daniel; "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

But how long shall it be to the end of these wonders? Millerism has failed the third time, and hereafter very few will hitch their cars of calculation to an engine of such general disappointment. What then shall be done? Take the newspapers; they must and will contain a specimen of the thoughts and intents of the hearts of men, for the apostle said: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, truce breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away."

But what does such timely instructions benefit the people? Politics, malice, deception, and societies for the promotion of truth, religion and wealth grow with the growth, and flame with the fire that must eventually burn to the lowest hell, unless the people turn from the evil of their ways.

Another marvellous wonder engrosses thousands. Mammoth news papers, double, and even triple, flood the great reading community of the east, and sprinkle the west, with "novels" as destitute of truth, true science and practical knowledge, as satan's promises were to Eve when she ate the forbidden fruit. Well, what must be done in such a case? Why, read the fabled brains of disappointed men and women, and then go to the theatre; and ten to one, but you will be just like them. When ducks feed on fish, their flesh tastes fishy; when man drinks whiskey, he is generally drunk; and when the present generation sow vanity they reap vanity; and when the people feast on lies and light reading—what can be expected? Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Every body, from the curious state of parties and the jarring motion of societies, governments and kingdoms, fears that the bonds of national security are bursting; but, from the dreadful anxiety of all to go ahead, no body believes it. No, there is none, says the Latter Day Saints, that believe or care for the welfare of the world. The Saints are actually the "Rebabiters" of this age, as much as the descendants of Rechab were in the days of Jeremiah, when Israel went into captivity.

News papers that were once considered honorable, now make sport of character, murder and treason not excepted. In fact, the order of the day is such, that the front ranks of men in high and low life, appear to be playing at a game of brag, and they are so determined to ruin, that conscience, clemency and courtesy, have as small a share of their lives and time, as their God. They go it regardless of feeling or consequence; no matter whether the game is played upon the tables of the living, or the coffins of the dead!

But we are saying too much, for in old

times, when men became so hardened in sin, that they forgot the blessings of virtue, and commandments of God, he turned his wrath upon them, as the history of Sodom, Egypt, Babylon, Tyre and Sidon, and Jerusalem show. We have a duty then, to set well our part, for though Noah, Daniel and Job plead with the Almighty, if the people repented not of their folly and sin, they could not escape the judgment written.

Wisconsin.—The people of the Territory of Wisconsin have decided by a majority of votes against a State organization at present. Well, the Scripture says, "the ox knows his owner and the ass his master's crib."

March of Mind.—A woman in England having a disordered knee, had it amputated while in a state of mesmerism. It might be well to mesmerise the Queen in relation to her government, especially Ireland.

Miller's end of the world having failed the third time, we suppose that the principal actors will now transport themselves into another system, calculated to come to pass after many days.

Buffalo N. Y. has passed a law making it \$20 fine to bring a load of potatoes to market, because they are diseased! Politics and sick potatoes in the east, and sick wheat and chills in the Mississippi and Missouri—all equal.

Great Gale.—On the 4th and 5th of October at Havana and many other southern islands, there was the severest gale known for years, and immense loss of life and property. The U. S. Revenue Cutter Vigilant drifted from her anchorage, and every soul on board, save two sailors picked up at sea, perished.

On the 18th and 19th Buffalo and Lake Erie was the scene of tremendous disaster and destruction of property, besides the loss of many lives.

On the 25th at Jackson, Mo., a hurricane destroyed much property and killed and bruised some ten or twelve persons. Further particulars may merit a further notice.

Save your ashes.—A manufactory for salicatus is about to be established in this city. Save your ashes and you save money.

THE ELECTION.

We have had a good deal said to us by both political parties about the course we intended to pursue in relation to the presidential election: both sides, as a matter of course, advocating their superior claims to our attention. We, however, announced our determination some time ago not to interfere in this matter, and we have seen nothing, nor have we heard anything that was in any-wise calculated to make us alter our opinion. The murder of Gen. Smith placed us in a peculiar situation in relation to this matter, and since this lamentable occurrence the course pursued by both political parties have been anything but honorable in relation to us as a people. They have both joined hands with the mob in trying if not to sustain, yet to wink at some of the most denunciations that ever disgraced the records of our country. They have both joined in persecuting an innocent people and in trying to oppress those who already were goaded with mobocracy; they have both published and given credence to the stories of mobocrats, black-legs and murderers, whilst they have carefully excluded from their columns everything like truth in relation to the matter, although they have had it in possession. There have been however a few honorable exceptions to this among the Democratic ranks, particularly in the more respectable papers in the east.

But among the Whig party we know of none from the "New York Tribune," down to the most insignificant whig paper in this State we know of no exception—all have joined in supporting mobocracy and in sustaining the hands of murderers. We are opposed to mobocracy and violence wherever it exists; and whether its fangs are aimed at the Catholics, the Abolitionists, or the Latter-day Saints, we look upon it as a deadly serpent that is penetrating into the very vitals of our once happy republic. It is very plausible indeed to talk about "Harry of the West," "Polk and Dallas;"—"gailing our colors to the mast;"—"the right of freeman," &c. &c., whilst the most disgraceful murders are committed under our very nose. Our friends are butchered in cold blood before our eyes, their assassins and murderers are countenanced in their deeds of blood; and the victims of their brutal rage are denounced as villains, &c. &c. We wrap ourselves in the glorious folds of the constitution and talk very graciously about equal rights, and the privileges of freeman,

the Agent, with a forge in full operation, driven by the powerful agency of steam, the generation of which is without cost in this arrangement. Although from the limited appropriation, Mr. Cook was only able to apply the escape heat of two forge fires for the generation of steam, while his arrangement contemplates the erection of four such fires for this purpose, yet, under these disadvantages, the power obtained is greater than he encouraged any one to expect from the whole four. In short, the principle is established, that in the manufacture of iron in the Catalan Forge, which is the process pursued with the pure ores of this region, the heat which ordinarily escapes to the heavens is abundantly sufficient to generate all the power required for the purpose. This is therefore the dawn of a new era in one of the most important branches of industry. Mines heretofore valueless on account of their remote distance from water power, will now be found of great importance. Among other recent discoveries of mines, we learn that "Mount Whiteface" is found to be rich in iron ores. May we not therefore predict that ere long the snows on its brow will be thawed by the ascending steam, while its caverns re-echo the heavy clang of the forge hammers?

It would be difficult to describe the arrangement without the idea of drawings. It may be sufficient to say that it is as simple as effective. As the machinery wears smooth and the motion work becomes dry and hot, the operation of the whole process improves, and is much better than when the commissioners saw it. The iron produced is of a superior quality. We were shown several illustrations of its firmness and tenacity, and brought away with us a specimen of that which was made under the inspection of the commissioners.

Mr. Cook is now pursuing the manufacture of iron by his process for the purpose of ascertaining the amount which may be obtained from a given quantity of ore and charcoal, to which, we understand, he will add some experiments in the manufacture of steel.—Plattsburgh Republican.

Foreign News

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The last packet steamer brought our usual quota of English, Scotch, Irish, Manks, &c. papers, from which we extract as follows:

ENGLAND.

London, Thursday.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, left Gosport Hall, Leicestershire, the seat of Earl Howe, on Sunday, for Whitby Court, Worcestershire, the residence of the Queen Dowager.

Brighton, Sept. 25.—The Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the Infant Prince continue at the palace in the enjoyment of good health, but will take their departure either on Tuesday or Wednesday next for Windsor. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken to Kemp Town this morning in an open brough, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Littleton, where they were taken out and enjoyed a walk for half an hour. Earl Dalmeida arrived at the palace yesterday from Brickhurst to see the royal children, and returned in the afternoon, after having visited Sir Robert Peel.

Royal Fees to Medical Attendants.—The fee presented to Dr. Loock, first physician accoucher to the Queen, is, it is understood, upon the birth of a royal infant, £1000. Dr. Ferguson, who is the second physician accoucher, receives £500, and Sir James Clark the same amount. Mrs. Lilly the Queen's monthly nurse, receives for this month £300. This amount is generally awarded to upwards of £600, the extra, being derived from the handsome present the nurse receives from each guest invited to the christening. The wet nurse is said to receive £100 per month for her services, besides the gratifying prospect of some portion of her family being provided for, either in the army or navy, or in some of the public offices for life.

SCOTLAND.

The Queen is again to bid farewell to Scotland on Tuesday next. She will then have sojourned more than three weeks.

Where the deer and the roe lightly bounding together, Sport the long summer day 'mong the bonnie highland heather.

Her Majesty is said to have improved greatly in health and spirits, during her residence at Blair Atholl, and she will probably retain a lasting impression of her delightful ramble among the magnificent scenery of Killiecrankie and Glen Tilt.

It is supposed that her arrangements for departure have been made to correspond with the time at which she is to be visited at Windsor by Louis Philippe. His Majesty of the barricades is expected to leave the shores of France for England on the 9th of next month.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell leaves Dublin for Derbyshire this day.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, that after the payment of all expenses connected with the state prosecutions, £20,000 remains in the repeal treasury.

The repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with the 2d inst., amounted to £27,575, being an average of £1,456 per week.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon have been received

to the 10th inst. The Cortes meet on the 30th inst. The continuance of Senor Cabral in power has brought this country into a state of extreme peril. A rumor was in circulation of an application being made to the Portuguese Government by the Russian Minister on the part of his Sovereign, to permit a Russian fleet to winter in the Tagus the ensuing season. The rejection in the department of the Minister of Marine, in conformity with the promised reform in the several ministries, amounts to 40 centos.—*London Sun*.

WEST INDIES.

The West India papers are the most barren file we have received for months past. The weather, in most localities, appears to be considered favorable for the crops, and guano and other manures were being brought in extensively for improving the plantations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 29th of June state that the House of Representatives had confirmed the law authorizing a monthly remittance of 5,000 dollars to Messrs. Baring Brothers, on account of the dividend till some definite arrangement is made for the liquidation of the foreign debt. The return of many of the old English residents for their native land seems to have created some sensation in the Argentine Republic, and their departure is mentioned in terms of regret.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand state, that on the 12th of February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chiefs concerned in the massacre at Wairua. After a request to hear from them their own account of the affair, which was complied with by Ranparahi, his Excellency having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been in the wrong and the New Zealanders had been betrayed into unlawful acts, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers of the 11th of July have been received. Late accounts have been received at the Cape from Port Natal, but they possess not the least feature of interest. Affairs in the new settlement appear to be progressing prosperously under the British superintendence. Caffre squabbles on the frontier are dated upon at much length by the Graham Town journalists, who record with minute every deprecation communicated by the farmers.

OTAHEITE.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Otaheite, April 21, 1844, addressed by Mr. Alexander Salmon, resident at Otaheite, to Mr. John Salmon, 86, Piccadilly, London:—

"My dear father,—I now regret to inform you that there has been an engagement between the French troops and the natives, in which the former had 16 killed and about 50 wounded; and the latter from 180 to 200 killed, and a great many wounded. You may fancy we are not very easy here; in fact, we have all our arms cleaned up, and keep watch every night."

FRANCE.

The news of the engagement at Otaheite has thrown some of the journalists into transports of rage. They accuse Mr. Pritchard as the author of hostilities. The *National* is the most furious and sets in this new event another reason for quarrelling with England, and for refusing all concession on the score of Mr. Pritchard's arrest.

The decision of Government respecting the Polytechnic School will put an end to the influence of those ingenious youths, its scholars, and to their power of participating in any future popular movement. Government proposes to remove the establishment out of Paris, to place it in the environs, but beyond the fortifications, and are in treaty for the chateau of the late M. Laflotte, at Malmaison, for the purposes of the institution, which is to be forthwith re-organized and established.

The approaching marriage of the Duke d'Aumale, says the *Revue de Paris*, is now certain. His Royal Highness is to be married in November next to a niece of the King of Naples, the Princess of Salerno; she was born in 1822, and is said to be very handsome, and gifted with remarkable esprit.

A severe storm of thunder, accompanied with hail, has visited Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and several other places in the south of France, where it has done immense damage to the vintage. The vintage this year is very plentiful, and it is said that the wine promises to be of excellent quality.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, of the 31st ult., announces that the Cabinet was already divided, in consequence of the exigencies of M. Metaxa, who, being supported by the Peloponnesian Opposition, and dissatisfied by his two colleagues Travass and Balbi, required the appointment of Canaris to the Navy Department, and of Zographos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, so as completely to concentrate in his hands the whole influence of the Government. M. Coletti is, however, too clever a man not to perceive the snare. The Ministry, thus divided, could not attend to the business of

the State, and had not yet published a single act of any importance. The resignation of General Kalergi, the Governor of Athens, had been accepted by the King, and all the Liberal press justly protested against the dry terms of the Royal ordinance, in which the services rendered by that distinguished officer (the chief actor in the revolution of the 15th of September 1843,) during the last eleven months were not even acknowledged by a few flattering expressions.

RUSSIA.

The *Bremen Gazette* of the 3d inst. says:—"The Count de Nesselrode is expected soon at St. Petersburg. We are assured that he has communicated to the English Cabinet the views of his Government relative to the war in Circassia, and has obtained a promise from the English Government that in future English agents shall not send ammunition nor provisions to the mountaineers by way of Constantinople."

ROME.

Letters from Rome dwell still upon the unsettled state of the public mind in the Roman States. That a conspiracy is still on foot, and may lead to the destruction of the unhappy enthusiasts engaged, would appear unquestionable. It seems equally beyond doubt that the Pontifical Government refuses to listen to the advice of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and other powers, to concede a little to the popular desire, in order to escape a calamity sure to occur in case of a continental war. The *sejour* of the imperial family at Trieste suggested the belief that political affairs—those of Italy—would be then seriously considered, but no hope seems to exist that the Papal Government will give way.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

[From a Correspondent of the Glasgow Examiner.]

The readers of the Glasgow Examiner will have heard of a singular sect of people known by the name of "Mormons," or "Latter-day Saints." The founder of this sect was one Joseph Smith, an American, whose foul murder by an American mob has lately been recorded in our newspapers. From all I can glean, he seems to have been an extraordinary impostor. Declaring himself inspired by God to gather the faithful in these latter days, he produced certain plates purporting to be a revelation from heaven, the translation of which constitutes the Book of Mormon, in which the principles and laws of this new fraud are to be found. The Latter-day Saints believe in the fall of man—in the redemption of the world by Christ, and in the divinity of the Old and New Testaments. But they also believe that Joseph Smith was a prophet sent by God to prepare the world for the second coming of Christ. In America this sect has increased rapidly. In fact, in fourteen years the sect has risen from seven to two hundred thousand baptized members—their baptism being by immersion.

Hearing that a branch of this sect was established in Glasgow, I attended their meeting on Sunday last. It was held in a large room in the Trongate, capable of seating five hundred persons. On entering, I found but few persons assembled, but the numbers soon increased until the room was well filled. Nearly every person was in mourning for the prophet. Many of them were dressed in black clothes, as were some of the women and children; and the rest had their hats and bonnets trimmed with black ribbon or crepe. As each person entered he was greeted by the brethren, & a general shaking of hands took place, and a smart conversation, in loud tones, was kept up throughout the meeting. At the end of the room was a pulpit hung with black cloth, and around it were a few men who were spoken of as the "priests," "elders," and "teachers." In the pulpit was a man named Cairns from Nauvoo, in the United States, the great centre of the fraud. He was a "tame" looking man, with a countenance expressive of great earnestness. I learned from one of the brethren, that this was a sort of conference morning, to ascertain the state of the Church in the Glasgow Conference. Suddenly a man rose up, and moved that brother Cairns be appointed President for the day, which was put to a show of hands—both men and women voting—and declared to be carried. Another person was called to another office, the precise purport of which I could not hear. A prayer was then made, and a hymn sung, after which Cairns stood up and said, "You are met this morning to receive a report from the churches represented in the Glasgow Conference. We want to understand the exact number and standing of the saints. We want to know what effect the murder of our beloved prophet has had upon a nation, and upon the world round about. Be brief and to the point, and don't sermonize, but give us facts."

He then called up a number of delegates, who reported as follows:—

Churches.	No. of Men.
Glasgow	431
Paisley	84
Johnstone	38
A place (name not ascertained)	39
Poleckshaws	69
Greenock	73
Bonhill	29
Kilbirnie	64
Kilmarnock	61
Ayr	103
Airdrie	20
Leamark	11
Pollersna	57
Renfrew	18
Irving	20
Dalry	6

I was amazed at the extent to which

this imposture has spread in religious and intelligent Scotland, for the majority of these delegates appeared madly zealous. The number given above were stated sometimes to include, and at other times to exclude, priests, deacons and teachers; and it was stated that a conference of other "churches" assembled at Edinburgh. The delegate from Kilbirnie said "that the saints at Kilbirnie shed tears of sorrow when they heard of the murder of their beloved prophet; but they took it as a testimony that his work was of God." Another delegate said "many saints in this place would willingly have taken a bayonet to defend the prophet, and they were quite ready now to revenge his death." Cairns: "Oh, God will do that brother." The delegate: "Yes, but I should think he will use men as his instruments."

The delegate from Campsie appeared to stumble in his faith. He said—"I must confess that, with us, there were those who hardly expected the prophet would die. We didn't believe it at first; for we expected he would live to lead on the people of God, and perhaps to be president of America. But as I said to them, maybe the prophet had done wrong. However, after a little, they became reconciled, and thought it was all right; still many of them think that perhaps God will bring him to life again. Which may God grant. Amen!" Whereupon the meeting cried out, "Amen!"

The people who composed this meeting seemed decent and orderly people; and it is only to be regretted that any of our countrymen should be so easily deluded.

Towards the close Cairns read a letter, which, he said, was from a postmaster who lived about 105 miles from Nauvoo, giving an account of Smith's death. It also stated that Smith knew he was about to die for he called the church together, and appointed a successor, and fifteen days before his death he gave orders to have a vault finished that had been standing for some time in a half built state; and he had it nicely whitewashed, and gates hung upon it, so that it might be ready for him! and this the Glasgow Latter-day Saints appeared eager enough to swallow.

I give these hastily penned lines to your readers, because I think they do not generally know the efforts that are making to delude the simple minded. Let them operate as a spur to the sincerely pious to redouble their exertions for the spread of Christ's Gospel, and for the promotion of sound education amongst all classes of the people.

We copy the foregoing in order to give our readers and the public, the Scotch notions of Mormonism. The erroneous statements and imposture, together with the "white wash" &c., we leave the saints and other honest men to correct. We are happy to learn that Elder Cairns is prospered in the "land of brithers Scots."

Late and Important from Venezuela.—By the brig Rowena, Capt. Wilson, in 23 days from Laguayra, we were kindly put in possession, at an early hour, of our letters and files of the Caracas newspapers, of both the leading papers of Venezuela. From both papers and letters we have condensed the following intelligence:

Venezuela is suffering a fearful reaction in its previous commercial prosperity, caused in the main by an entire destruction of commercial confidence, growing out of the present distracted state of political feeling, a previous undue extension of credit and a general relaxation of those business principles upon which Venezuela must depend for any thing like prosperity. The revenue for this year will fall very far short of that of last year by at least 33 per cent. Some of the accounts say even more. The elections just concluded have been in favor of the Guzmanistas, or liberal party, who have already evinced a manifest hostility against the existing Government. Many of the moderate men of Venezuela are in daily dread of a revolutionary outbreak.

The commerce with the United States is shackled with more than double the amount of imposts on the products of that country than any other nation now pays, and must of necessity ere long entirely cease. In fact, it now struggles but for a mere existence. No article can now be imported from the United States without a heavy loss, say from 10 to 25 per cent., and this against Coffee in Caracas at 738 cts., and Hides at 812, which are the only articles that remittances can be made in, or silver and gold at 7 per cent. premium. There is no new Coffee expected to arrive at the seaboard till September. Nothing can exceed the joy of the successful political party, save the gloom which that success has thrown over the whole commercial community, as well as those who will lose every thing in the event of a revolution.

[U. S. Gazette.]

Consumption.—A bold effort has been made in Darmstadt in Germany, to cure consumption. The seat of the ulceration having been discovered by means of a Stethoscope, the matter was discharged outward by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure was finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

A Large Haul.—On demolishing an ancient Roman Chapel recently in Warsaw, two barrels filled with gold to the value of \$600,000 were found in the foundation. It is to be employed in the completion of the fine hanging bridge over the Vistula between Warsaw and Prague.

whist underneath its folds is concealed a dagger that is aimed at the heart of the "Goddess of Liberty." This land was once denominated, "an asylum for the oppressed, the land of the free, and the home of the brave;" but Icarus is now written upon it; its glory is departed, the fine gold has become dim, and under the tree of Liberty where once reposed the patriot, the man of honor, and the veterans of seventy-six, now lurk the villain, the blackleg, and the man of blood.

It is time that we awake from our slumbers, and do our first works over again. It is time that we repair the breaches, and go back to first principles. It is time that we discountenance vice, enforce law, punish the guilty, let the oppressed go free; and then there may be some hopes of regaining that fame which we once enjoyed as republicans; but which has now become so tarnished among the nations of the earth.

Four o'clock this day.—The Tabernacle at this moment (12 o'clock) is crowded with men, women and children, presenting a singular scene of religious infatuation. As much as the Millerites may have been charged with insincerity, we cannot doubt after looking upon the crowd now assembled in the Tabernacle, and listening to their prayers, exhortations and hallelujahs coming, as they appear to, from their very souls, we say we doubt their sincerity as little as we do their singular infatuation. They have fixed upon four o'clock, this afternoon for the "Coming of Christ." They would be to end this day, at four o'clock, they most firmly believe—and they are preparing their souls and bodies for that great event, and for taking their final leave of terra firma, in their Grand Ascension.—Some of their exhortations, though honest, partake a little of the ludicrous and provoke a smile from "both saint and sinner."—*Buy State Dem. Oct. 10.*

When Mormonism first began to attract the attention of the public, it was a common thing to proclaim that the delusion would be dead in one year—but when Millerism sprung up, even sectarian bigots could brush the hair of enthusiasm and pretend to be very religious crying out with long faces—and not infrequently meeting with the Millerites, to "watch the coming of Christ," when the bible never once alludes to any such event only when Israel was gathered: see Jeremiah 16: 18: And before the great and terrible day of the Lord come, ELIJAH the prophet, was to be sent. &c. If there was ever a basswood generation, this is it.

If a few gentle priests could manage the affairs of the Almighty, we should have fine times. The promises would all fail; the bible, which is the great Almanac of eternity, would turn out, in its calculations like the common religious "tracts," to be the speculations of men; God would be distanced; and Miller, Ely, the Pope, bishop of Canterbury and some clerical cronies, would ride into the Millennium on flowery beds of ease, and leave the old prophets and apostles, to work their passage back to bliss, over the bones and blood of martyrs—*ex necessitati rei.*

From abroad.—The Liverpool Standard of October 4th contains the following:

By the Hibernia and Great Western, whose arrival we notice elsewhere, we have received intelligence from America a fortnight later than that previously received. The intelligence is unimportant.

It appears, from a Mormonite document, entitled the "Epistle of the Twelve," that the succession to Joe Smith is given to a band of twelve men, who are called Apostles, and are appointed to preach to the Mormon people throughout Europe and America.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

We saw a statement in the Missouri Republican, that the Mormons and Indians had assembled in great force, near Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, as it was supposed, with hostile intentions towards some of the citizens of the county, &c.

The facts as we have learned them from an authentic source, are about as follows: The circuit court of that county met on the 21st. There were recognised to attend this court, all the common council of the city of Nauvoo, and many other persons of that place, charged with a riot in destroying the press and materials of the Nauvoo Expositor in June last. Those persons and their witnesses, making in all about one hundred persons, being poor, and most of them unable to pay tavern bills in town, and wishing to avoid the show of a large Mormon force about the court, came to the very laudable conclusion of camping out some three or four miles from town, where

they could be at all times ready to attend court upon a short notice to answer the charges against them.

In addition to this, some twenty Potawatami Indians, with their women and children, on their way to hunt muskrat in Iowa, passed through the county about sixteen miles from Carthage, about the same time. They had no connexion with the Mormons or any other persons in the county, but passed through without molesting any one; and this was the great Mormon and Indian force referred to.

Now for the object of getting up this story, and the use that was attempted to be made of it. It was well understood that at the court an attempt would be made to indict the persons who were guilty of murdering Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while they were confined in the Carthage Jail, in June last; to prevent which something must be done by the mob party in Hancock. With this view the mob gathered a considerable force around the court house on Monday, and after the court adjourned in the evening they took possession of the court house—organized an alarm meeting—made violent and inflammatory speeches about this supposed Mormon and Indian force, and attempted to get up an excitement. They resolved that it was extremely unsafe for the court to hold longer, and that it ought forthwith to adjourn, and that if the court refused to do so that they would immediately organize an armed force around the court house in Carthage.

They appointed a committee of safety, and directed that the Judge should be informed of the resolutions of the meeting, that he might consult his safety, &c. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the next evening.

Judge Thomas did not wait to be called upon at his chamber, by those gentlemen, but without much form or ceremony, he let those panic makers know that he should not obey their order to adjourn; and they with all their force could not deter him from doing his duty. And furthermore, if any of them appeared about the court house with arms or any other hostile demonstrations, that he would order them instantly to quit, and if necessary he would be one of the posse to aid in the execution of the order. This so deterred the out-breakers, that they dared not even present their resolutions to the court.

They then attempted to frighten the Grand Jury, and through some of their friends had the question started, whether they should go into court, raise the alarm, and advise the court to adjourn! The jury, however, as promptly rejected the proposition as did the Judge and instead of adjourning, proceeded to find indictments against eight of the murderers of the Smiths; and seven or eight Mormons who destroyed the printing press in Nauvoo: thus enforcing the law against mob violence, whether perpetrated by Mormons, or anti-Mormons. The mob became alarmed, their force dispersed, and the adjourned meeting was never held. The Mormons got through their business in court—broke up their camp, and went home. The poor Indians, unconscious of the stir they were making among the white people of Hancock, went ahead with their war upon the muskrat, and at the latest dates all was peaceable in Carthage.—*State Register.*

We feel grateful for so much truth, and candor. The whig papers from Sharp's Warsaw Signal, down to the N. Y. Tribune, all over the country, when they found they could not speculate out of the blood and carnage at Carthage,—not only abused and vilified the Mormons, but came out against the laws of the land slyly, and justified the murder of the two Smiths. There was, in old times, a drouth, but when the prophet prayed seven times, he discovered a cloud about the size of a man's hand which brought plenty of rain; so may it be with this first appearance of truth and justice in the west.

From the same paper.

LATEST FROM HANCOCK.
The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this place last week. It will serve to show the people of Illinois, and of other States, what a desperate set of men have set themselves above the laws; and with what contempt they treat the most sacred of the institutions of the country.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CARTHAGE, HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL.
—Carthage, Oct. 22, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have been here about two days. Court is in session. The mob (so called) is here but not in great numbers. They are fierce and vindictive; and disposed to do harm if they dare. They had a violent warlike meeting in the court house last night, in which they tried to get up a story that there were two hundred Mormons and three hundred Indians, encamped near this place, in hostile array for the purpose of an attack on the town. They passed panic resolutions, advising the court to adjourn, and threatened that if that was not done, that they the mob would raise an armed force as they say to protect themselves; but as all know, for the purpose of awing the court, and juries and driving off witnesses. I was at the meeting to see and hear. I can assure you however that the court will not be frightened to adjourn. Nor is any body afraid of an attack on the town by the Mormons or Indians. As for their trials against the prosecutors they are not needed. Roosevelt, Sharp, Williams & Co. were the leaders in getting up the excitement.—They have advertised for another meeting to night. But I think they will not

succeed in holding it in the court house. They hope to get it believed abroad that they are about to be attacked by the Mormons as an excuse for some outrage which they wish; but have not the courage to perpetrate. There is no danger of violence from the Mormons, unless these mobbers, as they have threatened, should attempt to drive the court out of the country; or overawe the witnesses or juries, and then you may expect to hear that they have received a sound drubbing, which will put an end to their agitations for all time to come.

Indian Troubles.—From the officers of the steamboat Lynx, we learn that another depredation has been recently committed by the Liston Sioux Indians. A trader, named N. W. Kitson, while upon a trading expedition up the St. Peter's river, was taken captive by a party belonging to this tribe, who kept him in confinement several days, and would not permit him to depart until he had given them some two or three hundred dollars worth of goods and treated them to a feast. Their object in robbing Kitson is said to have been for the purpose of getting ammunition to repel the force recently sent from Fort Snelling to arrest those engaged in the robbery of the cattle drovers from Missouri. Nothing had been heard from the troops, at St. Peters, who were sent out for that purpose since their departure.—*St. Louis Era, Oct. 8.*

The Private Mail Case Decided.—Judge Randall, of the U. S. District court, last Monday, the 7th inst., delivered his opinion in the case of James W. Hale, against whom a verdict was rendered a short time since for forty penalties of \$50 each, for carrying letters out of the regular mail on a post route, for profit. Judge Randall reviewed the whole case, and decided that Mr. Hale was liable for the penalties under the act of Congress, and ordered judgment to be entered against him and in favor of the United States, for the sum of \$2,000. It is understood that this case will be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States for revision, as there seems to be a difference of opinion among the District Judges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as to the application of the Post Office laws to the Mail Companies.

The Scotch Giant and Giantess have arrived at Baltimore. He is seven feet four inches high, measures fifty-seven inches around the chest, and weighs 412 pounds. She is also of extraordinary size, and has a beautiful form. They are accompanied by a dwarf twelve years of age, twenty-four inches in height, and weighs but twenty-eight pounds.

Mexican Tents made in Boston.—One thousand tents for the Mexican Government have been manufactured in Boston and shipped in Havana.—They were paid for by a draft on Baring & Brother. The United States has inquired into the matter, and found that the tents were really made in Boston, and for the Mexican market, and they were represented in the clearance as 100 bales of manufactured sail-cloth.

The Houston, (Texas,) Telegraph says, that the debt of the Republic of Texas, amounts to one hundred dollars for each man of that country!

For the Neighbor.
Sir: Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper, to make a few statements of facts, by way of reply to the unwarranted attack made upon myself by the editor of the Warsaw Signal, in his paper of the 30th ult.

It appears that bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against nine of the persons engaged in the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Among this number is the name of Thomas C. Sharp, indicted as accessory. I know not that it was upon my testimony alone that a bill was found, it being strongly corroborated by other facts disclosed in the evidence of other witnesses. Why this attack should be made upon my testimony alone I know not, unless he wishes to prejudice the minds of the people against it, from the isolated fact that I belong to the Latter-Day Saints—as if embracing the religion which I sincerely believe, and know, to be the religion of Jesus Christ was sufficient reason for a dishonest imputation and subjection to disbelief. He says:

"We were indicted as an accessory in the testimony of a *perjured* Mormon villain, who can be proved such, in every community in which he had lived. What his testimony was before the Grand Jury, we know not, and we care less—all, we ask is a trial before an impartial tribunal."

The editor does not give us the name of this "perjured Mormon villain," consequently I can only infer that he alludes to myself from the fact that I was the only "Mormon" witness examined by the Grand Jury. If it be a fact that I am the person charged here with being a "perjured villain," I repudiate the charge as being worthy alone of the slanderous, lying pen from which the charge emanated. However, nothing can be too base and villainous for a murderer—as I know Thomas C. Sharp, editor of the Warsaw Signal to be—in resort to. His remarks bear a very great incongruity, if not a falsehood, upon their face. He indulges in calling me a "perjured Mormon villain," says that he was indicted upon my testimony, and in the next breath he says he does not know what

my testimony was. Now, if he does not know what my testimony was, how does he know that it criminated him or was false? He knew full well that I could have criminated him, that I knew his hellish proceedings and deed of blood, and that I could have condemned him within the pale of truth. I do not consider this any slander upon my character, but regard it only as the prating of a murderer, whose venom is ever lashed upon the heads of innocent and truth telling people. As to my character, I will merely remark that it cannot be harmed by the hands that are dripping in the blood of innocence, and T. C. Sharp may learn this fact by experiment, if he chooses.

Let me now ask Mr. Sharp one or two simple questions, which may serve to refresh his memory by calling up circumstances, and by the time I conclude, quite likely I may bring him to his recollection to such a degree that he will discover the secret that he was really one of the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. I perceive his memory is quite treacherous—for this there is a reason!

Does Mr. Sharp recollect making a certain speech at the Crossing of the Railroad, wherein he said the law would not answer their purpose—that they must go to Carthage and kill the Smiths, while the Governor was in Nauvoo, which would so enrage the Mormons that they would murder the "dam'd little Governor," and then they would get rid of the Governor and Mormons too? Does he not recollect seeing persons besides myself standing by, who were not Mormons, at the time this address was delivered? (whose names, for some purpose, was not presented to the Grand Jury, but who, in all probability, will appear and give testimony before the Circuit Court.)

He speaks of my being a Mormon. Now, if there is any virtue in not being a Mormon, I would inform him that I was not a Mormon until some time after the murder was committed, and I made affidavit of the same things to which I testified before the Grand Jury, before I embraced the Mormon faith. But one thing I can say, I have never been guilty of committing murder myself, or advising other people to commit it, either before I became a Mormon or afterwards.

The editor again says: "On Friday morning, two Mormon witnesses, were smuggled, without knowledge of the citizens, into the Grand Jury room, and examined until three o'clock P. M. when the testimony was closed."

Now, I have a few words to say about this "smuggling" witnesses. I was not smuggled; I went bold and fearless before the Grand Jury, in open day; and I presented myself there, as I had the right to do, without giving Mr. Sharp, or the citizens in general, notice that I was going to do so. Probably Mr. Sharp might have known more about it, had I not have been in great danger of being intercepted by a mob. I well remember, (and I presume Sharp knows something about it, as he is so expert in leading on the rabble to deeds of murder,) that a day or two before, I was followed by a gang of eleven men four miles this side of Carthage, with the intent of murdering me, for the purpose of destroying my testimony. Their maneuvers about the premises were observed, and although they kept things as dry as possible, yet their intentions are known to me. Under these circumstances, if I had been "smuggled" the state of things would have justified me. But I shall never smuggle myself to shun the execution of murderers' threats. I shall, before all courts, and under every circumstance, tell the truth and nothing but the truth, and if I meet the fate that once I met, I shall fall having discharged a duty that I solemnly owe to my country and my God.

Respectfully,
WM. M. DANIELS.

MARRIED.—On the 21st of Sept. at the house of Mr. John Wilkie in Nauvoo, by Elder Addison Everett, Mr. John Bishop of Montrose, Iowa, to Miss Julia Ann Gillum, of Nauvoo.

—In this city, on the 26th ult. by Elder Thompson, Mr. Leonard Schussler to Mrs. Margaret Hartley, all of Nauvoo.

Well, gentle reader, start not! the Printers are not *always* forgotten on occasions like these—though it is but seldom we are called upon to drink to the health of a fair bride, yet on this occasion, we did so, to a jug of good ale, and a loaf of splendid cake, from the hands of the fair bride herself; for which, from the FOREMAN down to the least Devil in the office, all unite in wishing the bride and bridegroom all the happiness that belongs to the hymenial state.—May their days be crowned with peace, prosperity, and happiness; and may their offspring be as numerous as the sand upon the sea shore.

ALL HANDS.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 4th of November.

John Gaylord, 66y; chill fever.
Lucinda Winegar, 1y, 3m; chill fever.

David B. Crosby, 33y, 5m, 10d; lung fever.

Herbert Jones, 21y; ague and fever.

Matilda Walker, 45y; bilious fever.

Total 5.
W. D. HUNTINGTON,
Sexton.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or buying the following notes:

One five hundred dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1845.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1846.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1847.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1848.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1849.
The above notes were made payable to R. D. Foster in property. This is to give notice that I will not pay any of the above notes as they were obtained through fraud.

THOS. H. BURTON.

Nov. 2, 1844. no28-2w*

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"
Some good milk cows are wanted as well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON.

Clerk for Trustees &c.
Nov. 6-1f.

LE, WHOLESAL AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.
LEONARD SCHUSSLER,
Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

Article	Per lb.	Per bush.	Per ton
Pot.	7	8	10
Pearl.	7	8	10
Alum.	14	16	100
Collins	12	14	100
Others	12	14	100
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	12	14	100
Blue Hoop. Mo. per lb.	41	00	
Beeswax—per lb.	70	25	
Caster Beans—per bushel.	70	75	
Candles—per lb.	30	33	
Sperm.	30	33	
Tallow—Mould.	8	9	
Stearine—Dipped.	7	8	
Stearine.	7	8	
Coal—per ton.	14	00	100
Lehigh.	16	00	100
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16	00	100
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	5	7	
Coffee—per lb.	13	15	
Java.	7	7	
Manilla.	7	7	
Rio.	7	7	
St. Domingo.	6	6	
Laguaira.	7	7	
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15	
—No. 2.	12	14	
Copper—per lb.	25	30	
Brass—per lb.	25	30	
St. steel.	43	00	
Bottom.	43	00	
Flax.	43	00	
Cordage—per lb.	12	14	
Manilla.	12	14	
Tarred Rope.	9	10	
Red Cord, Manilla, per dozen.	2	25	250
Flax—per lb.	1	75	200
Plough Lines.	75	100	
Cotton—per lb.	19	20	
Pittsburgh.	19	20	
Common.	19	20	
Domestic—per yard.	7	10	
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6	11	
—4-4 and 6-4.	6	11	
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	15	
—4-4 and 6-4.	8	15	
Brown Drillings.	11	14	
Blue Drillings.	11	14	
Brown Low Cut Oze bags.	10	13	
Virginia do.	11	15	
Tin King, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15	
Satt. net.	35	45	
Kentucky Jeans.	22	60	
Cotton Chees.	9	14	
Blue Drillings.	9	14	
Mixed summer stuffs.	12	25	
Dye Stuffs.	15	20	
Madder, per lb.	4	0	
Logwood.	4	0	
Indigo, Sp. cerroon.	1	25	145
Copperas.	2	3	
Camwood, per lb.	9	10	
Fustic.	4	0	
Drugs & Medicines.	22	22	
Ginseng, per lb.	2	22	
Salsaparilla, Western.	5	5	
—Eastern.	0	5	
A'm, per lb.	6	6	
Quinine, per oz.	2	25	
Brimstone.	5	6	
Epsom Salts.	6	0	
For Sulphur.	25	25	
Cream Tartar.	7	0	
Turkey Opium.	3	75	0
Campier.	1	25	131
Gum Arabic.	42	00	
Liquorice Paste.	22	25	
Salt Soda.	5	0	
Peaches—per lb.	21	22	
Flour, Meil &c.	4	00	425
Four, City Mills.	3	75	400
—Country.	2	75	300
Rye.	45	51	
Commeal, per bushel.	87	100	
Fruits.	1	25	150
Alum, dried, per bushel.	1	25	150
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	18	20	
Raisins, M. S. per box.	2	40	250
—H. N. C.	2	37	250
Prunes, per lb.	00	00	
Current, Zante.	11	12	
Figs, per drum.	16	18	
Lemon, s. s. box.	0	00	000
Fruit & Peaches.	1	00	400
Biffon, per robe.	12	22	
Deer shaves, per lb.	10	18	
R-d and Blac, in hair.	8	12	
Grey.	9	00	35
Butter, per lb.	2	00	35
Muskat.	5	12	
Raccoon.	12	20	
Wild Cat.	20	30	
Fox, grey.	1	10	30

Milk.	12	00
Beef, per skin.	1	00
Flax.	14	0
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	31	0
—No. 2.	30	0
—No. 3.	28	0
Lake Trout.	30	0
Salmon, per kit.	150	2
Cod, dry, per box.	125	1
Herrings, do.	50	
Onions—per bushel.	50	
Wheat.	36	20
Rye.	36	20
Corn.	45	50
Barley.	45	50
Oats.	30	25
Beans.	55	1
Glass—per box.	2	25
8 by 10.	3	75
10 by 12.	3	75
12 by 18.	0	00
Gunpowder—per keg.	8	50
Dupont's.	8	00
Ladins.	4	00
—blasting.	15	13
Gunny Bags.	100	00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	60	00
Water rotted.	60	00
Dew rotted.	60	00
Hides—per lb.	3	05
Dry.	3	05
Green.	3	05
Salted.	3	100
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	125
Honey, per gallon.	35	30
Iron Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	45
Common Bar, per lb.	4	45
Band.	5	4
Horn Shoe.	7	8
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	7
Pig Iron, per ton.	12	00
Nails, per lb.	4	1
Pittsburgh.	4	1
Junata.	4	1
Boston.	4	1
Castings, per lb.	3	1
Foundry.	4	1
Lead.	2	25
100 lbs.	3	00
Bar.	3	00
Sheet.	3	00
Pipe.	3	00
Lime, per bushel.	10	12
Common.	3	75
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3	75
Leather, per lb.	18	12
S.	18	12
Skirting.	24	12
Upper, per side.	2	2
Calaskins, per dozen.	00	30
Bridle.	00	28
Moocco.	00	12
Molasses, per gallon.	32	25
New Orleans.	34	10
Sugar House.	34	10
Nasal Stores.	2	50
Tar, per bbl.	0	75
—4 gallon keg.	0	75
Pitch, per bbl.	3	00
Rooin.	3	50
Espirits Turpentine, per gallon.	35	40
Oil, bright.	35	40
Oakum, per lb.	9	25
Oils.	78	00
Linseed, per gallon.	67	10
Sperm, winter.	75	00
—summer.	80	00
Lard.	30	00
Fish, per bbl.	70	10
Caster, per gallon.	70	10
Paints.	7	00
White Lead.	10	00
Red.	48	45
Chrome Yellow.	5	00
—Green.	4	00
Spanish Brown.	4	00
Provisions.	4	00
Beef, Meat, per bbl.	4	15
—Prime.	3	55
Tongues, per dozen.	4	25
—Buffalo.	3	50
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8	00
—Meat.	8	00
—M. O.	6	15
—Prime.	5	75
—P. O.	0	00
—Hog round, per lb.	13	00
Bacon, Hams.	3	00
—do. Canned.	3	00
—Middlings.	3	00
—Shoulders.	3	00
—Hog round.	3	00
Lard.	3	00
Butter.	3	00
Cheese, common.	5	00
—Western Reserve.	5	00
Eggs.	4	00
Rice.	24	00
Sacks.	24	00
Linen.	23	30
Cotton.	12	30
Salt, per bushel.	37	40
Turk's Island.	1	00
G. A., per sack.	1	00
L. B.	1	00
Kansawha, per bushel.	28	30
Saltpeper, per lb.	11	12
Retined.	24	00
Crude.	24	00
Seeds—per bushel.	4	00
Clover.	4	00
Timothy.	37	10
Flax.	37	10
Hemp.	45	00
Wines—per gallon.	2	30
Madeira.	45	25
Sicily.	75	80
Teneriffe.	75	80
Malaga, Sweet.	65	80
—Dry.	65	80
Port.	3	50
—Imitation.	65	75
Claret, in bble.	00	00
—in cases.	00	00
Champagne.	9	00
Wool—per lb.	10	40
Zinc—per lb.	18	00
Line Stock.	3	00
Beef Cattle, per cwt.	0	00
Sheep, each.	0	00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1	00

